## GRAND MASS MEETING. !.

Ovation to Senator Sew and

PROCESSION OF WIDE-AW, AKES.

10,000 PEOPLE AT PALACE GARDEN.

Speech of the H.on. W. H. Seward.

OUTSIDE MASS MEETING.

EN CHUSIASM IMMENSE.

The anneancement that Senator Seward was to speak was sufficient to call together the largest gathering of the campaign, at the Palace Gardens last evening. Long before the appointed hour the people flocked to the spot, till the hall and the gardens were packed, and more than packed. The people were wedged in with almost inconceivable solidity; the door-ways were full, the windows were full, the gallery was full; fully four thousand persons were gathered inside, the galleries being crowded with ladies, and the vast multitude outside was altogether too numerous to be counted. The sea of heads swayed to and fro as the loud cries for "Seward" rose from thousands of voices. Such a living mass of enthusiasm we think was never before gathered in so small a space. They were packed as close as ever men were in Tammany Hall. Every Democrat who saw that great crowd of enthusiastic Republicans must give up all doubts as to the result of the election on Toesday.

It as emed as though they would never stop coming pressing against the solid mass already in the hall in the vain attempt to make an entrance. Thousands went away without being able to get within eight, to say nothing of hearing, of any stand. Senator Seward was escorted by the City Wide-Awakes from the Astor House to the Palace Garden, to the entrance on Fifseenth street; loud and enthusiastic applause greeted him at all points on the route. At precisely 71 o'clock, D. D. Consver, esq., called

the meeting to order and nominated WM. M. EVARTS, esq, as President of the meeting. Mr. Evarts was elected with enthusisem.

The following gentlemen were then elected Vice-Presidents and Secretaries: Hon. Moses H. Grianell,
Hon. Moses H. Grianell,
Hon. Ambrose C. Kingsland,
Wm. H. Anthon,
John J. Astor,
Isane N. Phelps,
Hon. James Harper,
John J. Phelps,
Horace Webster,
Chas A. Dana,
Parks Godwin,
Dr. Geo. Wikes,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,
Robert H. McGurdy,
Han. John J. Townsend,
Wm. M. Vermilye,
Hon. L. B. Ward,
H. D. E. Cowke,
Samuel B. Althune,
Hon. James Watson Webb,
Hon. Horace Greeley [on
thusiastic and prolonged
applause],
L. M. Hodman,
Benjamin D. Stillman,
Hon. Win. Mitchell,
Dr. A. D. Wilson,
James F. Freeborn,
Thomas Chystic,
Robert A. West,
Major Thompson,
Jackson Shuits,
Hon. George Opdyke,

Major Thompson, Jackson Shultz, Hon, George Opdyke G. Ramsperger, J. H. Hobset Ward,

Irane Lewis,
Daniel Townsend,
Elilot T. Godwin,
Albert Hamilton,
Ledyard Avery,
James A. Gardiner,
Samuel Freet,
Owen W. Brennan,
Hubbard T. Stone,
Benjamin W. Bradford,
Charles Cartis,

Charles Curtis, E. L. Lockwood, Dr. Theo. A. Teilkampf, P. C. Van Wyck, J. F. Beckwith, Henry Bischoff, N. J. Cort.

lan Shook,

Sheridan Shook,
Dr. Louis Naumann,
Cammings H. Tacket,
Daniel K. Davie,
D. Randolph Martin,
Amos Stookey,
Benjamin Sherwood,
Herman Schwerin,
Charles C. Nott,

Charles C. Nott, E. H. Spoener, Daniel T. Willets, Thomas Owen, Wm. B. Crosby, Geo. Terwilliger, C. Steinhelmer, Gastewa Undenv

Gustavus Linden: Geo. Kellock,

Geo. Kellock,
Nathan Kingsley, sen.,
Peter S. Fittas.
Joseph B. Taylor,
R. Gould.
Henry W. Smith,
Robert M Field.,
Over T. Halley,
Robert Mook,
Stephen Strang.

Robert Mook, Stephen Strang, Andress Willmann, M P Anderson, Nathan C. Ely, H. W. Martin, John Lewis, Hon. Myron H. Clark, Richard O. Harris, Chas. C. Leigh,

Richard O. Harris,
Chas. C. Leigh,
John H. White,
D. H. Smith,
Wm. V. Brady,
Wm. W. Brady,
Wm. Banke,
John H. Hilton,
Wm. Martin,
Wm. H. Bull,
Lorenzo Draper,
Joseph K.ean,
Augustus Richards,
Adolfus Lange,
Aaron Frank,
Joseph Wyand,
F. A. Goetze,
Germith Metternich,
Samuel E. Tzschirner

Alex. McLeod

Alex McLeod
Justevs A Pauli,
Justevs W. Bush.
Lewis H. Watts,
Robert F. Hibby,
Thomas L. Thornell,
Charles E. Clark,
A. C. Hills,
Jacob Appell,
Rodney Mason,
Theodore Cox,
Morris Friedstut,
James M syshall,
Friederick Jacobi,
Elias Gifford,
Edward Jellreys,

Vice-Pa Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Win. Cullen Bryant, Hon. John W Edmonds, Hom. A. W Bradford, Hon. Class. A. Peabody, Chas H. Russell, Issae Sterman, Wm. E. Dodge, Mitton H. St. John, Wm. Malen Butler. VICE-PRESIDENTS

Daniel Brew,
Francis Lieber,
Aa os R. Eno,
Cyrus varies,
Philip Reynolds,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Seephed Knapp,
Hon J. B. Vannin, Jr.,
Henry W. Elliot,
John Clark,
Wim. C. Schermerhorn,
Hon. Luther Bradish,
Mr. Woolcot Gibbs,
Anthony J. Bieecker,
Abner Chichester,
Hon. R. M. Blatchford,
Mardecia L. Marsh,
Hon. James G. King.
S. S. Wykoff,
Paul S. Forbes,
Hos Robt. Emmett,
Chas H. Marshall,
Peter Co. k.
Henry C. Bowen,
Win. Orton,
Jumes Cutnell,
Joseph C. Pinckney,
John Biselow,
Almon W. Griswold,
Frederick Schwedler,
Welccime R. Beebe,
Dr. C. Gotze,
Abraham T. Riker,
John T. Conover,
Win. H. Merritt,
Edward A. Frazer,
Andrew Craft,
J. Beskwath,
A. Braisted,
Daniel E. Garitt,
Andrew Bleakley,
W. W. Brackett,
Lab Craftshien.

Geo. C. Byrne,
Henry H. Huelat,
J. B. Corned,
Francis E. Huriburt,
Aaron Westervelt,
James Y. Watkins,
Joseph Hexie,
Francis Malignon,
Dr. Carl Riedel,
Hemy Bremer, Hemy Bremer,
Joseph Mauning,
R. F. Buck,
Amer J. Williamson,
Augustos Feilen,
Hubbard Lawrence,
Wm. Parker. Habbard Lawrence,
Win. Parker,
James W. Booth,
John H. Durborn,
Noah Worrall,
James T. M. Bleskley,
E. H. Munson.
Wm H. Riblet.
Wm Hall,
Ree Leekwood,
Chas Wilmet,
Wm. E. Dureya,
John Van Riper,
Robert Schroeder,
Hesry A. Harlburt,
Daviel H. Tompkits,
Wm. Attribury,

Heary H. Linet, Wellington Clapp, Frederick Rauchfuss, Dr. Francis Gutmus, G. F. Steinbrenner, Hon. Geo. Folsom, Nathaniel Smith, Samuel Strong, James M. Tuthiil, Henry Leask. W. F. T. Chapman, W. F. T. Chapman, James Vail. Sidney A. Yeomans, Jehn E. Kelly, Charles H. Hall, Edward Robinson, jr., Nathan Hall, John Manning, George Elack, Gottlieb F. Klotz, Edward R. Pheips, Charles J. Rodgers, Erastos F. Brown, Henry C. Parke, Gustavur Fuchs, Hamlin Babcock, Wm. Arenfred, Richard A. McCordy, Dr. Emile Heael,

Wm. Atterbury,
A. M. Coffin,
Sixins L. Kapf,
Benj, W. Whitlock,
Wm. McConnell,
Albert L. Benk,
Heary H. Elliot,
Wellington Clapp.

Edus Ginord.
Edward Jeffreys.
Robert G. Davidson.
Edmand Stephenson
John D. Sleyback,
John J. Sperry.
Theodore Wakeman. I. Solis Ritterbanc George Sto The City and County nominations were then stated by the CHAIRMAN of the Nominating Conventions. The Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER then read the following

the assurances that reach us tream the same and the same at Tuesday is morally certain.

Resulted, That in Enwise D. Mongan [Three cheers for Mor Resulted, That in Enwise D. Morgan [Toyernor and Lieut spream.] gas | and ROBERT CAMPHELL, our Governor and Liout drovernor, we have candidates of proved integrity, emitted ability, and olid worth, to whom the Poople are engerty as afting the opportunity to say in emphatic tones, "Well done, good and faithful

ervant."

Resolved, That we recognize in our Judicial and Municipal candidates, Berjamin W. Bonney, James W. Winte, Thomas B. Van Boren, John Sedgwick, David R. Jaques, John Keyser, and William R. Stewart, men of unquestioned probiny, large experience, and ample capacity, and we exhart the Republicans of an city to stand by each and all of them as men worthy of their suffages and sure to do honor to the stations for which they have been nominated.

here roundinsted. Revolved That in Arnor J. Williamson, John Commerford, Revolved That in Arnor J. Williamson, John Commerford, William Wall, Augustus F. Dow, Frederick A. Conking and Abram Wekeman, our candidates for Congress, we have men whom welderlight to honor, and who may be relied on to give to the Administration of President Lincoln an ardent, intelligent

efficient support efficient support all past differences, and anxious specied, That, forgetting all past differences, and anxious species to work as Recovered, That, forgetting all past enterences, and anxious only for the triumph of the good cause, we resolve to work and watch until the close of the polls next Tuesday, for Freedom and Progress Lincoln and Hamilin. Morgan and Campbell, and a decisive and beneficent Republican triumph. [Enthusiastic ap-

While he was reading the last resolution it was supposed that Seward entered the room; the calls for him were deafening.

These rerelations were then passed, there being but

Mr. Evants then returned his thanks for the honor of being called to preside over this most magnificent assembly of the voters of New-York. This meeting had been called that the people with voice, vote, action and energies should ratify the nominations of the Republican party for the coming election. [" Seward, Seward!"] They appealed for proofs of the evidences that the Republican party were true to the administration of the Government of the State and of the City, so far as it was in Republican hands. [' Cut it short."] He was not detaining them one moment from the pleasure of hearing the great man whose name had called them together. Gov. Seward was not yet in the room. [" Seward, Seward!"] It was but little more than four years since the Republican party-[Seward Seward !] He would repeat that Gov. Seward would not be upon the platform until 8 o'clock.
[Greeley, Greeley!] Managerits continued to gesticulate. He could not be heard. He introduced Theo.

M. Pomeroy, esq., of Auburn. Mr. Pomerov said that he would not detain the meeting one moment after Mr. Seward arrived. Mr. Pomeroy spoke of Senator Spinola's telegraph from Maine, and the victories which had accrued to the Republican party since then. His allusion to Penn sylvania was received with loud applause. Now, sinc all these victories, now for the first time we heard that New-York was in danger—The outcry and uproat New-York was in danger—The entery and uproar now became so great that the remainder of Mr. Pome-roy's speech was but indistinctly heard at a distance of ten feet. He went on for a few minutes, but on the entry of Mr. Szwann the whole audience uprose and raised the roof with their cheers and huzzas. Fo several minutes the applause continued amid waving of hats and handker-chefs. The greeting was one of

the most enthusiastic we have ever seen.

Mr. Seward was introduced by Mr. Evarts, and
the applause and cheering continued unabated for several minutes. The front of the platform was lined
with men, who had been autiered to get up from below,

with men, who had been suffered to get up from below, and who were sitting with their faces toward the andi-ence. Mr. Seward himself helped some of these men out of the way. After they were removed, the vast assemblage cheering all the while, silence was restored, FELLOW-CITIZENS: It would surprise, no doubt, those citizens of this metropolis who meet daily on 'Change, and who are found at night in the political and social fircles, if I were to claim that I, whose home is in a distant, rural district, feel an equal pride in the prosperity and greatness of New-York. [Cheers.] And yet I know not why I should not. The city and the country around which sustains it are not separate and isolated from each other, but they are parts of one whole. The town stands by common consent for town and country; certainly an inhabitant of the suburbs may justly feel that he shares in all the pride and in all may justly feel that he shares in all the pride and in all the glory of the city, as he certainly is seldom altogether exempt from its microrunes or disasters. But as the the glory of the city, as he certainly is section acceptant exempt from its misfortunes or disasters. But as the city extends its dimensions so far on all sides as to make the State its suburbs, and when extending still further, it embraces the most remote region of country, and the continent, for its suburbs; then he who lives outside, as well as he who resides within the city gates, feels his heart warm with the impulses of patriotism; for the town and the country have become one. [Here the confusion became so great from the pressure of the crowd from behind that the Senator was obliged to stop. Started by a little ripple in the rear part of the hall, the vast mass surged toward the stand like a huge wave; which almost choked cries of "order." The Chairman helped one almost crushed men upon the platform and immediately there was a wild rush for a like chance. It seemed almost impossible that some person should not be snifocated, as the crowd swayed to and fro, but the benches and a few chairs were the only things seriously injured. The services of the police were at last called into requisition; to try if possible to stop the immense pressure, bearing down on those who stood nearest the stand. Mr. Evarts tried to make himself heard; but "Gento try if possible to stop the immense pressure, bearing down on those who stood nearest the stand. Mr. Evarts tried to make himself heard; but "Gentlemen" was the only word audible. After the lapse of about ten minutes Mr. Seward again came forward and was received with prolonged and enthusiastic applause. Superintendent Kennedy made his appearance on the platform, and said that any one who attempted, by cheer or otherwise, to make a disturbance, would be taken out, and taken to the Station-House. At last order was so much restored that Mr. Seward proceeded.] Fellow-citizens, I have sometimes thought, a man who lived in the country could see about as well what was going on as one who lives imes thought, a man who lived in the country could see about as well what was going on as one who lives in the midst of the excitement of the town or capital; upon the principle that if you stand a little further back, you will hear and see just about as well. [Langhter.] I certainly have thought so within a few months past, when I have heard or read the Presses of this metropolis talking of rural districts, of distant townships, and even of States, or provinces of New-York. And I think so now, when I see the Presses in New-York exholing to the sound, and alarms of sedition and insurrection and distuntion of distant rural districts. For, to me, nothing is more than than that this is a country in which there are no provinces, least of all any provinces which owe allegiance to the city of New-York. And, on the other hand, that this is a country in which there are no rural districts, near or far, North or South, that can dissolve the bond which binds them to the commercial and social circle of the city. [Applause.] In the spirit, then, of such a pride in the city in which we stand, as a patriot may feel, I shall hope that I can cal and social circle of the city. [Applause.] In the spirit, then, of such a pride in the city in which we stand, as a patriot may feel, I shall hope that I can speak of the political questions of the canvass, in their relation to the metropolis of the country. In the beginning of our history New-York—the City of New-York—was as unconscious of its then future destiny, as the country was ignorant itself of this destiny of the city. At the beginning of this century, it was a small Provincial town. It had just lost the seat of the Federal Government. Its inland navigation was all included in a sloop navigation from New-York Bay to the Overslaugh at Albany, together with the navigation of Long Island. Public-spirited citizens of New-York cast about to see what they could do to continue the prosperity which New-York

New York cast about to see what they could do
to continue the prosperity which New-York
had then recently enjoyed in consequence
of its being the Federal Capital. They
concluded that it was useless to try to make a commercial city of New-York, because the commerce of the
country was destined to go to Boston and Philadelphia.

And the wise men of the day after carting around And the wise men of the day, after casting around, finally concluded that this island was the best spot of the whole country for the establishment of schools, which, by bringing in pupils from surrounding country, would make a tolerably fair town of Manhaitan island. [Cheers and laughter.] I do not know whether the experiment was attempted, but if it was there was no doubt that New-York was soon distanced in the race of education by Princeton and New-Haven I do not know whether the people of New-Jersey and the prople of Connecticut had better qualifications for instructing the young, but I must confess, and I speak it nevertheless with reverence, that the Scotch, English, and the Irish carbodynasters and the Dutch which New-York City ence, that the Scotch. English, and the Irish schoolmasters, and the Dutch, which New-York City then employed, if they were to be judged from those which they sent out into the rural districts in my childwhich they sent out into the rural districts in my child-hood, they were not altogether the best suited to popular education. ["Three cheers for the father of public schools, Wm. H. Seward!" Loud cheers. "He's father of them!" Manhattan leland, fellow-citizens, fall by the dipensations of a wise Providence within the circuit of a great State and a great nation, and although that State and that nation thought little and cared less for the City of New-York, yet, like a great State and a great nation, they thought deeply; they thought long and they cared wisely for themselves. The State owned a broad region, rich in forests, minerals, agricultural and manufacturing resources, lying south of the St. Lawrence, and west of the Falls of Cohoes; any one could see that a great and flourishing State must arise here if and west of the Falls of Conces; any one could see that a great and flourishing State must arise here if this great region could be peopled with free men, intelligent men, and if its settlers could be furnished with facilities for access to this, the only seaport within the State. The United States owned a still greater domain lying just west of the domain of New-York, resching to the Mississippi River, and bounded north by the lakes and south by the River Ohio. Everybody did see that the United States must become a great nation if they could spread the civilization of intelliand see that the United States must become a great nation if they could spread the civilization of intelligent freemen over this vast domain, and could connect the seat of that flourishing portion of the country with an adequate scaport on the Atlantic coast. New-York stood—Manhattan Island, rather, stood—just exactly in the point to which all the commerce of Western New-York, and all the commerce of Western New-York New-Y Western New-York, and an the commercial policy was America must converge, if only the right policy was developed to concentrate that commerce here. To mak adopted to concentrate that commerce here. this great State, and this great nation, it required legis-lation, not any exercise of power or of force, but only proper and wise legislation, to direct and invigorat-the existing codal forces. Therefore, nobody at tha day proposed to conquer any additional territory, or t subjugate foreign nations for the purpose of increasing the greatness of our own. What did it require? You will

see in a moment what it did require. There were in all the State at that time only 300,000 inhabitants and of these every seventeenth person was an African slave. There were in the United States only 4,000,000 of people, and of these some half a million were African slave.

can slaves. Everybody could see that a great State could not be built in New York upon the basis of a

nebby, as well in the State of New-York as in the country. The resson was an obvious one; the African slave-trade was in full force, and it was vigorously exercised for the profit of the white man Andmuch as men may dencunce the assistion of the irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery in the United States, it was apparent manifestly that the increased importation of African negrees canned the exclusion of European freemen. I do not know how it is, but it is a fact, that there has been an irrepressible conflict; it is a fact, that there has been an irrepressible conflict; it is a fact, that there has been an irrepressible conflict; it is a fact, that whenever any Sate allowed the importation of African negroes, emigration decreased from irreland, E. gland and Germany. What was to be done! To make this great State, and this great nation, manifestly required to diminish the African labor force, and arrest it; and on the other hand, to stimulate, increase and invigorate the force of free immigration. Does anybody don't that? It required, econdly, a system of internal improvement that should be commensurate with the greatness of the regions which were thus to be inhabited. It required that the Free Labor population should be educated and trained so as to be able to maintain a republican government. This thing required the concentiution in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and in the Congress which succeeded the Constitution, in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and in the Congress which succeeded the Constitution. These three Federal and Legislature and thorities settled the whole mater in a manuer both simple and practical. It did not extirpate or attempt to emancipate the African slave-trade. It did not emanipate or attempt to emancipate the African slave-trade in the side of Free Labor. They encouraged Free Labor of 20 years, and to declare that after that, no African slave should ever be introduced into the United States. They took one step more on the side of Free Labor. They zeno, se well in the State of New-York as in the counthey declared that he might sell his labor, and that the labor that he should perform for a year after his arrival should go to pay the expenses of his transportation to this free land from his native soil. They took one other broad and liberal step, and that was, they declared by laws of uniform extent and authority, that the freeman immigrating into this country, from whatever land, should, after sufficient probation to establish his character and his loyalty, be admitted as a citizen of the Republic; and in every State, Free States or Slave States, on the same footing with the native born inhabitant. They took one more step, more effective than all the rest, and that is, that they shut up the whole of the unoccupied unsettled national stut up the whole of the unoccupied unsettled national domain, from which all the future States were to be domain, from which all the future States were to be taken; they shat it up against Slavery and slaves henceforth and forever. [Applause, cries of hear, hear.] This is what the Federal and legislative authority did. Hear now what the States did. The pride, the commercial greatness and glory, was equally shared by all the thirteen States—seven of them seconding the wise, I had almost said, and I will say, fixen policy of the Federal Government, abolished Slavery from all their borders; not all at ones; not by violence; not by conflection. But they took such measures in the year 1800, every twenty-eighth person was a slave, in the year 1828, not one slave was found was a slave, in the year 1828, not one slave was found upon the soil of the State of New-York. [Cheers.] was a slave, in the year 1828, not one slave was found upon the soil of the State of New-York. [Cheers, Six others of the States followed the same policy, but six more, the more Southern States, declined to pursue that policy, and still determined to compete for the great national and commercial precimience. The State of New-York had, in its early day, enlightened statesmen, who had not learned the demoralizing doctrine of the times, that virtue and freedo n enfeeble a State, and that slave labor is the great basis of national greatness. Among the great men, the great statesmen and patriots of that early period were Hamilton, Jay, Clinton, Rafus King; and coming later, but not unworthy of the noble association, John W. Francis of the City of New-York. [Cheers.] All these enlightened notions of noble association, John W. Francis of the City of New-York. [Cheers.] All these enlightened notions of these men were called speculations and imaginations by the age in which they lived. They projected, (and they have since been completed,) all the great thoroughfares for commerce that were found requisite, from New-York Bay to the St. Lawrence, and to the Lakes, and other States command the work until these same channels of intercourse and commerce between the City of New-York and other portions of the continent now reach the very borders nmenced, and that was education-education for commenced, and that was education—education for a free people. The foundation of a system of education, equal, fair, just, and impartial, among all the classes of the citizens, was laid in the State at an early day, and, after much contention, was finally introduced and es-tablished permanently in the City of New-York. [Ap-plause.] Fellow-citizens, I have told you, in these very few words, the whole foundation of all the pros-perity of the State of New-York, which now, in a pe-ried of only sixty years, counts a population of four the United States, I had told this story to a stranger in the Canted States, I had told this early to a change in a foreign land, he would have said you have told me of that Atlantic, that happy Republic which the ancient philosopher conceived and the ancient poets sung, but all this of which you speak, the hard experience of mat kind has hitherto proved to be an impossibility.

And now for the future of New-York. I myself, when

perity of the State of New-York, which now, in a perity of the State of New-York population of four millions, and a commerce surpassing all the other States, which now, instead of four millions, counts thirty millions, while the City of New-York porsesses an inland commerce surpassing that of any other capital, and a foreign commerce second only to one in the world. Surely, fellow-citizens, if, instead of being now before the citizens of this metropolis, of this great State and of the United States. I had told this story to a stranger in I was even older than some hundred hearers before me, sought recreation and rest out of the city of New-York by hanging around the open tombs in the Potter's me, sought recreation and rest out of the city of New-York by hanging around the open tombe in the Potter's Field, in what is now Washington square. I think a very able and ingenious writer in a morning newspater yesterday called my attention to the idea that it was a certainty which could be established by mathematical demonstration, that within a period of one hundred and fifty years the population of the United States would be 300,000,000; that it would surpass China. I doubt not his figures are accurate. What, then, is to be, fifty years hence—for that is a great progression—what fifty years, what one hundred years hence is to be the magnitude and population of the City of New-York, of the great State of New-York, and of the United States? For the increase in the greatness and commercial glory of New-York and the magnitude of New-York are necessarily conjoined. Its commerce is to be soon not merely a national commerce, but the commerce of the continent of America. And I need not tell you that the port which enjoys the commerce of the continent of America commands at once the commerce of the globe. You have now seen what is, and you have seen what it has produced. What remains is to consider what is needful to secure a future of greatness for the city as well as for our country for which men are naturally and justly anxious. What can it be that is needful to be done but to let things go just exactly as they have gone on hitherto, to leave Stavery to be circumseribed and limited herelet things go just exactly as they have gone on hitherto, to leave Stavery to be circumscribed and limited here-after, as it has been hitherto; and to leave the increase of cur own white population, and the increase by foreign emigration to go on just exactly as they are already going on, and to leave canals and railroads in full operation as they are, and leave the systems of education to stand upon the basis upon which they now stand. There, if you please, is what I understand by Republicanism. [Cheers, hear, bear.] I do not know turbed; are passionate; they will go out of the Union, reason or no reason, right or wrong. Well, fellow-citizens, I think very differently of the South as I do of the North. The election of a Chief Magistrate of a what complexion it werrs to your glasses, but I do know that men may call it black, or green, or red, but to me it is pure, simple, unadultered Republicanism [applaure], and Americanism. There is the whole question. In this political canvase there is no more. If you elect that eminent, and able, and horsest, and reliable the Alexhou Lincoln to the Presidency (cheeral

you elect that eminent, and able, and horest, and relia-ble man, Abraham Lincoln, to the Presidency (cheers), and if, as I am sure you will [cheers], you, in the course of the next four years, constitute the Senate of the United States with a majority like him (ap-plause), and at the present election establish a House of Representatives on the same basis, you have then

inst exactly done this: you have elected men who leave Slavery in the United States just exactly where

leave Slavery in the United States just exactly where it is now. [Lond and continued cheering.] And more than that, you will leave freedom in the United States [good, good], on every foot, and every acre of the public domain, which is the basis of the future States, just exactly so it is. [Applause] There are laws of Congress, there are edicts of Presidents and Govern ments, there are judgments, or pretended judgments of the Supreme Court [laughter], which have a tendency, if they should stand, and if they should be continued and revered by future Presidents, and future Congresses, and future Judges of the Supreme Court, to change all this thing, and to put Slavery over into the Free States again.

Judges of the Supreme Court, to change at this thing, and to put Slavery over into the Free States again [No, no, never]; to send Slavery into, and Freedom out of the Territories of the national domain, [No, no, never]; all that we propose to do, all that you will do; God be thanked all that it is needful

that you will do; God be thanked all that it is deedful to do, is to take care that no more such laws, no more such edicts, no more such judgments, or pretended judgments, are rendered. Why, then, when it is so simple, shall you not go on in the same way which was

eppesition? And what are we made men for but to incounter and overcome opposition arrayed against us in the line of our duties? But whence comes this opposition? I have already alluded to the fact that fifty years ago, when the seven Northern States abolished Slavery, the six Southern ones did not see their in-Slavery, the six Southern ones did not see their in-terest in the same way, and they declined to second and adopt the policy of the day and of the age. They retained Slavery, and having retained Slavery, the world found out just about the same time the usefulness of cotton as a fabric or material for human clothing; and an invention was made which made its manufacture easy; and the S'ave States, retaining Slave Laber, proceeded to build was made which made its manufacture easy; and the Slave States, retaining Slave Laber, proceeded to build up a great interest of the manufacture and growth of cotton; and when they had grown a party, and made it a great material interest of the country, they then fell down before it and did homage. I do not say paid worship to it, but they anointed it King [laughter], and they pronounced allegiance to cotton as a political duty. Did anybody interfere with this homage? Did anybody complain of it? Never! They were men at liberty, like ourselves, to raise a commercial political King within the republic and social kingdom; but they set up a throne in our midst, and said we must bend and bow before it too. And from that requirement we have modestly and firmly—not very firmly neither, always—[loud langhter] but with tolerable persistence, declined. Now, they find that their system does not build ap great States that did not abolish their system have remained stationary or relatively so. The greatest, finest site for commerce on this continent is New-Orleans, and in early life I made a pilgrimage here to see whether it was true that New-Orleans, and in early life I made a pilgrimage here to see whether it was true that New-Orleans, and in early life I made a pilgrimage here to see whether it was true that New-Orleans, and that it was increasing in a ratio of such magnitude that when New Orleans had a quarter times the population in New York that there was in New-Orleans, and that it was increasing in a ratio of such magnitude that when New Orleans had a quarter of a midli n New-York would have a million and a half. Shall telt you the reason? I found it in the fact that when I went out in the night in the city of New-York I saw the cobbler's light twinkling in his windows. Everywhere I saw everything made as well as sold. But when I came to the city of New-Orleans I found there that everything was sold, and nothing was made. After trying in vain to find any article of human raiment that was made in New-Orleans, I did see, upon the sign opposite the S. Charles Hotel, this inscription: "Wagons, Carts and Wheelbarrows made and sold here," and I said I have found out, then, one thing that is made in New-Orleans, that is, coarse wagons, carts, and rough, ruds found out, then, one thing that is made in New-Orleans, that is, coarse wagons, carts, and rough, rude wheelbarrows. But on crossing to inspect the matter a little more minutely before entering it upon my notes, I found that I had overlooked words printed in smaller letters "AT NEW-HAVEN," [Laughter,] and that the sign was rightly to be read "Wagons, Carts and Wheelbarrows made at New-Haven and sold here." [Laughter.] Fellow-citizens, this is no reproof; it is not spoken repreachfully of New-Orleans. But it is their system, Fellow-citizens, this is no reproof; it is not spoken repreachfully of New-Orleans. But it is their system, and they employ slaves. And in New-York—I was going to say, we employ, but I think I will reverse it and say, that free men employ their masters. This is but an illustration. The principle is the same in every department of industry, every department of manu factures. Now, the slave States not only build no great cities, but they build no great States compared with these Free States. There is one other distinction and that is, the Free States multiply and replenish the continent with Free States, but the Slave States fail to multiply and replenish the continent with Free States, but the Slave States fail to multiply and replenish the continent with Freedom relatively, but in the injustice of not allowing them first to establish Slave States and Slave Territories, and they are coming to say next, as they legically must, to reopen the African slave-trade, and so furnish the supply for the Slave States. The opposition is founded upon this state of facts. It is not reasonable to concede to it. We cannot concede to it, unless we are willing to arrest the prosperity, the growth, and greatness of our city, of our State, and of our country. That would seem to end the argument; but they then resort to terror and to menace. They tell us that they will withdraw their trade from the city of New-York unless her citizers will vote as they require them to vote for their supposed interest. Is it best to yield to them? Why, fellow-citizens, New-York is not a province of Virginia or of Carolina, any more than they are grovinces of New-York or Connecticut. New-York is the metropolis of the country, and New-York is the metropolis of the continent. Her commerce, like her press, must be elevated, equal, just, impartial toward preachfully of New-Orleans. But it is their system of New-York or Connectacut. New-York is the metropolis of the continent. Her commerce, like her press, must be elevated, equal, just, impartial toward every State, toward freedom at least, if they must be tolerant of Slavery. But they proceed to tell us that if we do not concede to their demands, they will seedee, dissolve the Union. Shall we then surrender? That involves the question whether they will seede and dissolve the Union if we do not. What, then, is it we propose to do, which they request us not to do? Why, it is simply to vote for the man that we prefer over the three men, or the no men, that they prefer. [Cheers and laughter.] Is there any offense in that? Why, that is just what the Constitution says we may do; and insomuch as there must necessarily be a difference among us, the Constitution requires every man not to vote for the man that somebody else wants elected, but for the man that he himself prefers over everybody else. [Applause.] Well, they say that, nevertheiess, they must take offense, and in answer, we ask if this is right? Why, yes, so far you are all right, why then will you dissolve? They reply we will dissolve because Mr. Lincoln and a Republican Congress will commit oppersessions upon us after they are elected. Very well, we say, but is toot prudent and reasonable to wait for them to be elected first, and commit the aggression. act, because the overt act may never be committed. Or, if it shall be committed, we shall be so much de-Or, if it shall be committed, we shall be so much de-moralized that we can't resist. [Laughter and ap-plause.] Well, I won't argue the latter point; for I do believe better of them than they proclaim of them-selves. I know their manhood, their spirit, their courage, and their chivalry; and I know enough of human interests to know also that he who waits until an overt act is committed before he strikes back will

an overt act is committed before he strikes back will be able to recover his rights a thousand times sooner than he who strikes before an overt act is committed. [Cheers.] But why shall we expect that President Lincoln and his Cabinet and the Congress will commit aggressions against the Slave States? They cannot do it constitutionally. And what they cannot constitutionally do cannot be done. [Cheers.] Besides, who are these men who are to commit these unconstitutional aggressions? They are citizens of the United States, chosen by their fellow-citizens as, if not altogether the best, yet from the best of every part of this Union. Are they likely to be less houset and just and wise and grudent state smen than the men selected from the same prudent statesmen than the men selected from the same constituencies who have heretofore been elected Aye, but they tell us that this Republican parry is Aye, but they tell us that this Republican party is driven on by eathusiasts and madmen and fanatics, and that they will control this republic, and that next Tues-day is to elect Abraham Lincoln President. [Cheers] What will it be but a majority of the American people? [Cheers.] If it is less it will not, it cannot, elect any-body. If it elects any-body, it will be precisely the same people that has telerated government in the abuse of Constitutional powers, out of tenderness to the South and to the Slave States, for a period of fifty years. It will be as forbearing still as it can be, and maintain It will be as for bearing still as it can be, and maintain the principles of Freedom. And to maintain those principles, as I have already told you, involves no ac-tion of the Government in any unconstitutional man-ner. But they tell us that, You argue only by reason; what we fear is that the South, the Slave States, will not listen to reason; they are excited; they are dis

great Republic of thirty millions brings every party and every interest to use the best arguments to sustain its cause that it has. We give them the argument which have been submitted to you so often that I do cline giving them to night. They give us in return— what?—contractation and threats. And they are not a very effective, a very logical kind of argument. But they are not to be blamed for using them. They are all the arguments they have. [Cheers | And what is it om duty to do? To threaten back sgain, to fulminate menace for menace, and denunciation for denunciation? No: but to its en and hear with patience and kindness, with fraternal feeling and sympathy. For we do expect them to hear our arguments-and our arguments see much harder to hear than their threats. [Laughter and applanes.] I do not think these threats before election evidences of revolution and disunion after election, for the simple reason that I have always found that a man who does intend to strike a fatal blow does not give notice so long before hand. [Great laughter And for ten, nay twenty years, these threats have been made in the same language, and in the same form, about the 3d day of November, every four years, when it hap

pened to come the day before the Presidential election.

A man intoxicated may threaten, but he never knows what he will do when he is sober. [Laughter.] all the world knows, no sober man can tell what he may not do when he is intoxicated. A man in a passion never can tell what he will do when he is cool, as everybody knows from his own experience, that he very often does, when he is cool, much wiser things than what he meditates oning when he is hot. [Laughter.] These menaces are made by politicisms in the name of the people of the Slave States. As I have said, what else can you expect them to do? Why, it was but the other day, in the State of Michigan

could not be built in New York noon the basis of a population consisting of only 300,000 souls; everybody could see that a great nation could not be created in the United States upon a basis of only 4,000,000 of souls, and at that time the evidence of increase—the increasing force was of African negoes instead of white citi-

Mr. Dooglas dos say so?" "W. P.," says he, "I want know whether you think that he thinks so?" [Great laughter.] Said I, "I certai aly can't answer for what Mr. Douglas thinks. And now, my dear, good Sir, will you allow me to a'z you one question? If Mr. Douglas is ronning se? candidate for President, and if he is canvessing for 'limself, and if you ask if he thinks he is going to carry the State of New-York, which is necessary to his carcess, what else can he tell you except that he thinks he is going to win?" So I can't doubt that some politicians think that they are going to disselve the Union, but I think they are mistaken and I will tell you in a very few words why. He who in this country—[a band of music struck up a lively a'r in the Garden, and the Senator was compelled to pause for a minute]—he who thinks that this Government, this Constitution, can be torn down and this Government of States can be disselved has no faith, first in the Constitution no faith in the Union, no faith in the people of the Union, no faith in truston. It would not be unwilling to see the number of that class of the American people brought out so that we can see them all together. For my part, I have faith in the Constitution, faith in the Union, faith in the Constitution, faith in the Union, faith in the Union, faith in the Poople of the States and of the brought out so that we can see them all together. For my part, I have faith in the Constitution, faith in the Union, faith in the people of the States and of the Union, faith in freedom, faith in justice, faith in virtus, and faith in humanity. The Constitution and the Union have stood eighty years already upon the foundations of such a faith existing among the American people. It will stand and survive this Presidential elections after this—yes, I trust a hundred and a thousand—because the people since it was established have grown more just, more humane, and more virtuous than they were when more humane, and more virtuous than they were when it was established.

The whole audience broke forth into the most tumultuous cheering as Mr. Seward closed; cheer after cheer arose, mingled with loud calls for "Greeley." Instead of Mr. Greeley the Glee Club came for ward and sang a song. In singing the verse,

"In '64, with peace secured, We will have our William Seward,"

the irrepressible applause broke forth again in prolonged cheers, waving of bats, and cries of "that's so." Uncle Abe's Choir was called for, and in response sang humorous song amid loud shouts of laughter.

Mr. Evarts then stepped to the front of the platform and said, as a part of the evening's entertainment was to be had in the procession of Wide-Awakes now form ing outside, that, with three cheers for the Governor, three for the party, and three for the orator and states. man of New-York, the meeting would adjourn. The cheers were given with lusty enthusiasm, and the vast and ience slowly made its way out of the hall.

Beside the assembly in the hall, a vast multitude

completely filled the garden grounds, which resolved itself into three meetings. One was presided over by Wm. A. Darling, and addresses were made by Joseph Center, Mr. Frankheimer, Dr. Snodgrass and Herman Baalon. Uncle Abe's Choir sang with their usual spirit. Simeon Draper presided at another meeting, and also made an address, and was followed by Theodere M. Pomeroy, A. Oakey Hall, Wm. T. B. Milliken, and A. J. Dittenhoeffer. The third meeting was presided over by John H. White, with speeches from Elliott F. Shepard, Thomas B. Van Buren, and James

THE WIDE-AWAKE PARADE.

In pursuance of the orders of the Grand Marshal, the gallant army of Wide-Awakes of New-York lit their torches at and about 8 o'clock last evening, for the last combined demonstration of their busy and brilliant campaign, and in pursuance of the general rule for all processions, displays, and festivals in the open air, bore down the Fifth avenue from Fourteenth street after 9 o'clock.

A cavalcade led, and the guard of honor, the City Wide-Awakes, escorting Gen. Ward, in his impressive insignia marched after with broad and almost exactly even columns, showering fire from hand-rockets, blending their sharp cheers with the music of Dodworth's band. The battalia of the different wards followed. Their ranks were full, and as fresh in spirit and quick and firm in step as if they were advancing to the first engagement, instead of coming out of the smoke and labor for the laurels of glorious victory.

The spectacle of this dazzling force of earnest, hope-

ful, and resolute men, devoting the hours of leisure from the daily struggle of life to the encouragement of patriotic principles, the unanimous utterance of the everlasting realities of Freedom, and the gilding of the picture of political strife with something of the glory of hivalrous romance, has now become familiar to all classes of the American people; but often as the glittering pageant has rolled before the eyes of New-Yorkers. so soon wearied and impatient, the sight was a pleasant one to thousands along the line last night. On the Fifth avenue the ladies appeared at windows and balconies, and fluttered their handkerchiefs. The night was dark, and no moon or star was jealous of a single ray from the moving constellation on the earth; the rockets splintered the thick darkness, and each spark fulfilled its perfect mission of light.

with little flags carried a superior luster with it, and transparencies with the names of State and City candidates, and mottoes that were stirring, but not vulgar nor insulting, abounded in the line.

The residence of Mr. Simeon Draper, on the Fifth Avenue, opposite the Brevoort House, was in a festal glow from top to bottom. Quaint lanterne, globes of fire, shining stars, swung at the windows. As the Wide Awakes passed, they were saluted with pyrotechnic guthes and rushes, and they responded with the quick and clear "One-two-three-four-fivesix-Wide-Awake! Wide-Awake!" The singing of the Lincoln "Dixie" was another acknowledgment of this private jubilation.

Of course there was some excitement at the New-York Hotel. A few very young persons, thin of lung, and secretly sibillant, mingled with the crowd at that point, and, in a vague and uncertain way, expressed their sentiments. But the cheers for Honest Abe were so loud and hearty that it was quite distressing to hear these songs of the dying geese. Indeed, this once proud and rebellious hostelry seemed to have depressed its crest. A gentleman eat quietly on the balcony, espousing by bandkerchief the cause of Freedom, right in the heart of the enemy, and at one of the windows ladies did the same unchaller ged honor to the procession. As each company halted before the house, vociferous cheers for Lincoln, Liberty, and Light stirred the great fleg from the Headquarters opposite into a modest recognition of its own prominent part in the campaign against servile snobbery. As weak groans stole from the Hotel, the observation was ventured, in a good-humored way, that "after next Taesday they would grean worse than that."

Down Broadway and up the Bowery the march was rapid, and most regular, and brilliant. The whole array of glistening caps and capes, flaming torches, and ireworks, passed in review before the distinguished participant in the great rally at Palace Garden, or Union Square, and the Wide-Awakes of New-York separated, their torches perhaps never again to be relighted for a grand march, but their hearts certainly inspired with the ore metive of their memorable campaign-memorable when the battle between Truth and Error, Humanity and Slavery shall have been forever drawn in the land of the free-and their feet eager to march to the polls next Tuesday.

ATTACK UPON THE WIDE-AWAKES BY FIREMEN AND UNION MEN.

Shortly after the procession had repassed down Broadway last night, about 50 or 60 of the Union men who had been standing in front of their Headquarters crossed the street, and, calling the Republicane on the other side, "damaed nieger-thieving sons of b-h'e," dared them to fight. Officer Groat of the Fifteenth Ward ordered the

crowd back, and was compelled to arrest a young man named Wm. II. Travis, who insisted upon going for ward. Travis grabbed the officer by the collar, when a scuttle ensued, during which an attempt was made to rescue the prisoner. Officer Lefferts arrested H. A. Smith at the same place for disorderly conduct, and

and by the atterance of opprobrious epithets against the Wide Awaken incited the rowdies to acts of vioerce.

An attempt was made to arrest the progress of the procession, but the police of the Fifteenth Ward. headed by Capt. Caffrey, promptly interfered, and nipped in the bud a riot which seemed inevitable. Sergear t Banta arrested for disorderly conduct a man giving his name as Alexander Johnson.

As the last division of the procession was passing up the Fourth avenue a number of the members of Engir e Company No. 23, with their fire caps on, took no a position on the corner of Twelfth street and applied the most opprobrious epithets to the Wide-A wakes.

Fin ding that their scurrilous language was unnoticed, they made an attack upon the Wide-Awakes, and attempted to secure their torches, but they were repulsed and driven into their engine-house. Soon after they returned with reenforcements, many of the men being armed with clubs and some, it is said, had wrenches.

Officer Taylor of the Fifteen h Ward, remenstrated with the firemen, and told them that he should arrest any one who interfered with the procession. They said they had a better right there than he had. The firemen made a second attack upon the Wide-Awakes, one of whom, we heard, was struck with a wrench and badly injured.

With their heavy fire-caps they struck the Wide A wakes in the face, and continued this sort of conduct until, forbearance ceasing to be a virtue, the Wide-Awakes turned upon them, and eventually drove them A desperate fight ensued, during which many were

knocked down and trampled upon. Capt. Caffrey, with his men soon came up, but the firemen were no to be found, and their house was without the usual

Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

Oswego, Nov. 2-6 p m.—Floors unchanged. Wheat market better: seles 10 000 bush. No 2 Chicago Spring at \$1.08, afloat; 15 000 bush. Chicago do. at \$1.10; afloat; 2,000 bush. White Red Western at \$1.20, afloat; 2.300 bush. White Red Western at \$1.20, afloat; 2.300 bush. Migred Canada Club and Red at \$1.14; and \$5.300 bush. White Canadian on private terms. Conn quiet. Barker lower; sales 4.000 bush. Canadirn at 63c. Oars roombal. Canad. Franchers weaker; Flour 47c: Wheat 16c.; Corn 154c. to New-York. Lake Informationals. Flour: 31,000 bush. Wheat; 22.20 bush. Barley; 2,200 bush. Flour; 31,000 bush. Wheat; 22.20 bush. Barley; 2,200 bush. Barley; 2,200 bush. Wheat; 22.20 bush. Barley; 2,200 bush. Wheat; 23.20 bush. Barley; 2,200 bush. Wheat; 24.200 bush. Barley; 2,200 bush. Barley; 2,200 bush. Barley; 2,200 bush. Sales of 2.200 bush. Red State on private terms; White Michigan in lova at \$1.500 \$2.50 \$12. White Canadian at \$1.50. Rye; Sales of 2.200 bush. at 75c. Oars steady; sales 2.200 bush at 720.55c. for ordinary to choice Canada West; 7500 bush. at 720.55c. for ordinary to choice Canada West; 7500 bush at 720.55c. for ordinary to choice Canada West; 7500 bush at 720.55c. for ordinary to choice Canada West; 7500 bush at 720.55c. for ordinary to choice Canada West; Ranger, moderate receipts; Canada West, 73005c. Canada

39,760 bush at 72285c, for ordinary to choice Canada West; 75275c, for Canada Esst, and 67270c, for State four-rowed. Whisky at 21jc.

Barley—moderate receipts; Canada West, 75223c; Canada Esst, 75273c; State four rowed, 67270c; sales 35,000 bush. Rys.—75c, for Canada. Whisky, 21jc.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Floure has a declining tendency; superfice at \$5.575. Whisky at 2424 223; Conx quiet; Yellow, 11 22242 128; While, \$1 4024 15.5. Conx quiet; Yellow, 71j 222c. Copyright from Whisky steady at 223 223c.
Chicago, Nov. 2.—6 p. m.—Floure firm. Whisky steady at 223 223c.
Chicago, Nov. 2.—6 p. m.—Floure firm. Whisky steady at 23,000 bush at 38c. in store. Conx active and la higher; sales 119,000 bush at 38c. in store. Cans firm, and le. bigher. Receipts, 3,100 bbis Flour; 119,000 bush. Wheat; 12,000 bush. Corn. Freights duil: 15c. on Wheat to Buffallo. Stort Exchange on New York 1 per cent premium.

Buyyalo, Nov. 2.—6 p. m.—Floure steady and in good demand, aminly for Upper Lake Extras, vales 3,000 bbis, at \$5.50 Extra Wilsconsin and Illinois; \$5.27; 48.5 50 for Extra Ohio and Indians; \$5.27; 48.5 50 for Extra Ohio and Indians; \$5.265 65 or Double Extras. What Colosed dull; sales 31,600 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at \$1.0210 \$1 30; 5,300 bush. good White Michigan at \$1.22; 14.000 bush. fair do, at \$1.25. Corn dull and no sales. Oars dull at 27c. Barrier dull at Corn Canal Expours—4,000 bbis. Wheat; 25,000 bush. Corn. Canal Expours—4,000 bbis. Flour; 125,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn. Canal Expours—4,000 bbis. Flour; 125,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn. Canal Expours—4,000 bbis. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn. Canal Expours—4,000 bbis. Hour; 125,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn. Canal Expours—4,000 bbis. Flour; 125,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn. Canal Expours—4,000 bbis. Flour; 125,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn. Canal Expours—4,000 bbis. Flour; 125,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn. Canal Expours—4,000 bbis. Flour; 125,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn. Canal Expours—4,000 bbis. Flour; 125,000 bush. Whe

26 000 bush. Com
BALTINORE, Nov. 2.—FLOUR firmer: Howard street and Ohio
\$5.50; City held the same. When i firmer at \$1.30@\$1.37 for
Red; and \$1.450 \$1.66 for White. Conn steady; Yellow 660
60c; White 68273c. Provisions quiet. Mess Ponk \$19.75.
Lard 13c. Copper firm; Rio 14] \$215c. Whisky 21c.

HENRY-WELLS-At Curbon Cliff, Yook Island County, Ill., on Toesday, Oct 23 by the Rev. Mr. Wasworth, Mr. George W. Henry to Miss Antoinette M. Wells.
MILLIGAN-COIT-In this city, on Thursday, Oct Il, by the Rev. Francis E Lawrence, Samuel G. Milligan to Addie J. Coit. oldest daughter of Dr. B. B. Coit of San Francisco.

SMITH-TAYLOR-In Chicago, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by the Rev. Dr. Lord, Augustus Ledyard Smith of Appleton, Wis, to Edma Jacephine, daughter of B. F. Taylor, seq. of Chicago.
WARNER-DURYEA-At North Hempstead, Long Island, on Thursday, Nov. I, by the Rev. A. B. Hart, Robert M. Warner of Brocklyn, to Miss Elvira C., daughter of Hewlett Duryea, esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ATRES—At Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1986, Erra Ayres, in the 57th year of his age.

BOOTH—At Newark N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 1, Mary Jane, widow of Robert Booth.

The funeral will take place at the Baptist Church, corner of South Propect and Lafayette streets, Newark, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 2 p. m.

Nov. 3, at 2 p. m. BRUEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, at 11 p. m., Mr. Joseph Bruen, in the sikh year of his age. The friends of the family are invited to strend his forceral in the Cannon-street Baptist Church, near Broome street, on Sunday,

at 105 a.m., BINGHAM—At Whitesboro', N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the Rev. J. B. Habbard, Miss Cornella Birgham, daughter of John Birgham, deceased, in the 78th year of her age.

year of her age.

COOPER-On Thursday evening, Nov. 1, Phebe Dominick Cooper, denghter of the late Thomas and Sally Cooper, aged 32 years 7 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, corner South Third and Fifth streets (Williamsburgh), Brooklyn, E.D., this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CORNWELL—On Friday, Nov. 2, of consumption, Mary D., widow of the late Timothy Cornwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further noticer, from her late residence, No. 19 Ridge street, on Sunday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM—In this city, on Thursday, Nov. 1, Annie,

CUNNINGHAM-In this city, on Thursday, Nov. 1, Annie, wife of Nicholas Cunningham, aged 23 years. DUNN-On Thursday, Nov. 1, John Dunn, in the 91st year of

his age.

DILLON-In this city, on Thursday, Nov. 1, James, son of John P. and Bridget Dillon, aged 1 year, 3 months and 13 days-FAGAN-In this city, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, Jane Moran, wife of Thomas Fagan, aged 40 years.

GATES—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. I, after a linger-ing illness, Harriet, wife of Albert Gates, aged 39 years. Her frie ds and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 Center street, Orange, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 3½ o'clock p. m. The train (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) leaves foot of Courtlandt, street, at 2 p. m.

street, at 2 p. m.

HAYT—On Friday evening, Nov. 2, of typhoid fever, Annie M.

L. Hayt, only daughter of James R. Hayt, in the 15th year of
her ase.

The funeral services will take place on Sunday, at 5 p. m., at her
lete residence, No. 31 East Twenty-ninth street. Her remains
will be taken to Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend her
funeral without further notice.

Reneral without further notice.

HARRIS—On Thursday, Nov. 1, Anna Morrow, daughter of George J. and Maria J. Harris.

Finners services at the Church of the Redeemer. in Eighty-5fth attect, between Second and Third avenues, on Sanday, the 4th, at 2 o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Greenwood.

HAVEMEYER—On Thursday evening, Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, George L. Havemeyer, in the 43d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 155 West Fifteenth street, on Monday next, at 1 o'clock p. m. HORTON-At White Piains, on Wednesday, Oct 31, Abraham

HORTON—At White Piains, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, Abraham is Horton, aged 30 years.

The foncein will take place from his late residence, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 10 o'crock a.m., at the house, and 11 o'clock at the old Methodiat Church.

HYDE—At Astoria, Long, Island, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, Frank Greenleaf, youngest min of B. B. and Catherine Hyde, aged 3 years, 3 months and 27 days.

HEARN—In this city, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, John A., only son of Juhn and Frances Hearth, aged 5 years and 4 months.

HARTLEY—In this city, on Thursday Nov. 1, Jana, the beloved wife of William Hartley, in the 50th year of het age.

KELLOCK—In this city, on Friday, Nov. 2, James Kellock, a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to strend the function of the family are respectfully invited to strend the function of the family are respectfully invited to strend the function of the family are respectfully invited to strend the function of the family are respectfully invited to strend this functs from bis late residence, No. 475 Eighth avenue, on Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 19 clock, without further invitation.

atter d his funeral from bis late residence, No. 1, o'clook, withence, on Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst, at 1j o'clook, witheout further invitation.

KANE—On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 31, Michael Kane, son of James and Cetharine Kane, aged II months and 20 hays.

McKEE—On Friday morning, Nov. 2, 1820, Mrs. Hannah McKee, in the tith year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 450 West Twenty 5th street, Ninth and Tenth avenues, this (Saturday) a termoon at 1 o'clook.

MOTT—At Toledo, Ohio, Eleventh month, Second, Mary S., daughter of Richard and the late Edinabeth M. Mott.

The funeral will take place at Rochester, N. Y., on Third day (Theesday) next.

ROE-On Thursday, Nov. 1, Elias, reliet of the late James K. Ros.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Char.
J., Carliele N., Win, D., and Thomas W. Ros. are requested to attend the functal from her late residence, No. 45 Clarkson street, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 21 p. in.

RAMSEY—In Harlem, on Thursday menning Nov. 1, Cyrus B., your gest sen of John and Mary E. D. Ramsey, aged Lyear, 2 ments and 5 days.

ROGERS—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, E.313 Martha, wife of John Rogers. EHEA—On Thursday, Nov. 1, at his late residence, No. 425 Division street, Robert Nov.

Division street, Repeat Shoe
His funeral will take place on Sunday, 4th first, at 20°-lock
p, m. The relatives and friends of the family, size the officers
and members of Empire Ledge No. 68 i. O. of O. F., are